

**Missouri Department
of Social Services**

**Division of
Youth Services**

Annual Report

Fiscal Year
2001



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Division of Youth Services

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2001

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Missouri Department of Social Services Mission Statement

To maintain or improve the quality of life for the people of the state of Missouri by providing the best possible services to the public, with respect, responsiveness and accountability, which will enable individuals and families to better fulfill their potential.

Missouri Division of Youth Services Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Youth Services is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community.



BOB HOLDEN
GOVERNOR

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Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) is pleased to present to you our Annual Report for FY'2001. Included in the report is an overview of agency operations, statistics regarding the youth served, and outcome indicators.

This year DYS was fortunate to have received increased state and national recognition, in part due to the innovative treatment approaches and successes of the agency. We extend our appreciation to the Governor, the Missouri Legislature, the Department of Social Services, the DYS Advisory Board, the communities and the many volunteers and friends of the division. Without their support and the hard work and dedication of the DYS employees, the range and quality of services and opportunities provided to the youth and their families would not have been possible.

Very truly yours,

Mark D. Steward
Director

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OVERVIEW

Within many of the juvenile justice systems nationwide, traditional philosophies reflecting treatment and rehabilitation have been replaced by a dramatic movement toward punitive and “get tough” approaches. Missouri’s Division of Youth Services (DYS) continues to challenge the prevailing “nothing works” sentiment and has maintained a balanced strategy, prioritizing both community safety and rehabilitation. The 10 percent recidivism rate associated with Missouri’s DYS, contrasted with recidivism rates as high as 60 percent and greater in other states, reflects the success of this balanced approach to juvenile justice. Located in the Department of Social Services, DYS has evolved over the past two decades from large, statewide training schools into a continuum of small, regionally-based treatment programs and services designed to serve youth and families as close to their homes and communities as possible.

- Fiscal Year 2001 saw a continuation of the recent trend toward increased residential capacity, specifically for gender-specific programming, with the opening of the Rosa Parks Center for female offenders, a collaborative partnership with William Woods University in Fulton, Missouri.
- DYS continued the provision of Juvenile Court Diversion funding to target at-risk youth in 44 of the 45 juvenile courts/circuits, awarding over 5.7 million dollars during FY 2001 for prevention efforts which include family intervention, alternative education, substance abuse, intensive supervision, and victim compensation activities.
- FY 2001 marked the completion of an 18-month intensive and comprehensive review of all day treatment and residential programs. This process, with the exploration of standardized outcomes across a variety of psychosocial and academic domains, reflects recognition of the importance of quality improvement and effective programming.
- During FY 2001, DYS was evaluated through Missouri’s Department of Elementary and Secondary Education’s Missouri School Improvement Plan and received state accreditation.
- Lastly, in FY 2001, the result of historical and ongoing efforts, DYS was recognized as a national model for juvenile justice programming in the American Youth Policy Forum report entitled “Less Cost, More Safety: Guiding Lights for Reform in Juvenile Justice.”

FISCAL YEAR 2001 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- There were 1,250 commitments to DYS during FY 2001.
- 83.5% of youth committed to DYS were male.
- The average age of all youth committed was 15.2 years.
- The average DYS youth had attained 8.9 years of schooling at the time of commitment.
- 135 youth (10.8%) were committed for the most serious felonies (A and B felonies) during FY 2001, and 492 youth (39.4%) were committed for less serious felonies during the fiscal year.
- 155 youth (12.4%) were committed for status offenses during FY 2001.
- 468 youth (37.4%) were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felonies.
- 56.1% of all commitments were from single-parent homes.
- 55.2% of youth were committed from metropolitan areas.
- 87.3% of all discharges from DYS custody were satisfactory.

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community. In fulfilling this mission, DYS maintains a commitment to protecting the safety of Missouri citizens by providing individualized, comprehensive, needs-based services that ultimately enable youth to successfully reintegrate. Despite national trends toward punitive and correctional models, Missouri's Division of Youth Services maintains a balanced approach to juvenile justice, emphasizing both community safety and rehabilitation. Small, regionalized, residential and non-residential programs and services have replaced the large training schools that once characterized DYS. In order to more effectively and efficiently administer the programs and services, DYS divided the state into five geographic regions (Northeast, Northwest, St. Louis, Southeast, and Southwest), with a regional administrative and service delivery system.

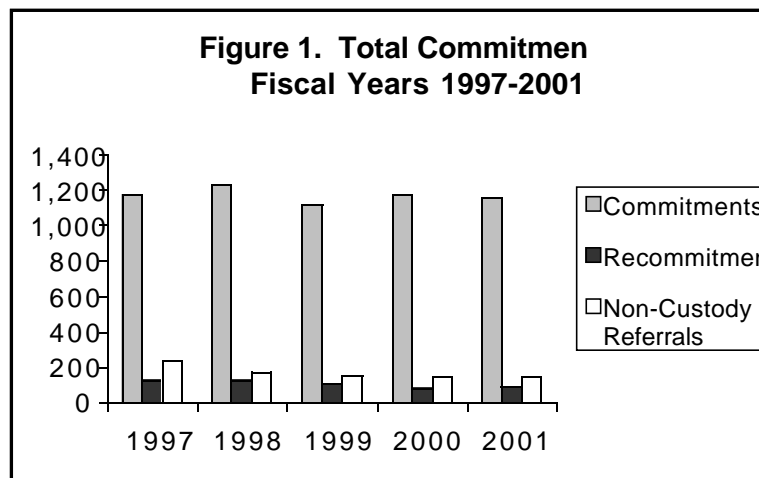
The gradual but marked evolution of the agency has resulted in the following array of services and approaches: a continuum of community-based and residential treatment and education services; a case management system in which a single case manager follows a youth throughout his/her tenure in the agency; collaboration with local juvenile courts regarding early intervention and prevention efforts through the provision of diversionary funds; an emphasis on a humane, dignified, supportive, structured, and therapeutic climate; development of community-based partnerships; and incorporation of treatment outcome and quality assurance components to evaluate efficacy and improve service delivery.

This annual report provides a summary of descriptive statistics about the youth committed to the care of the division as well as pertinent information regarding overall agency operations during fiscal year 2001.

COMMITMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Total Commitments

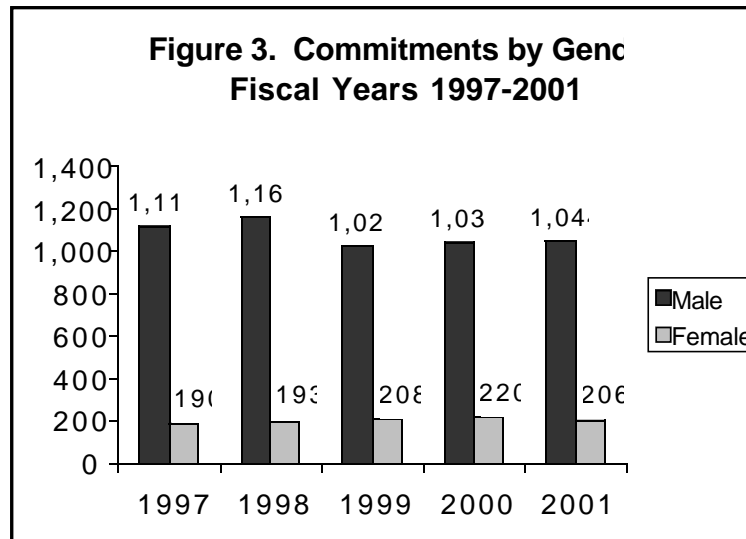
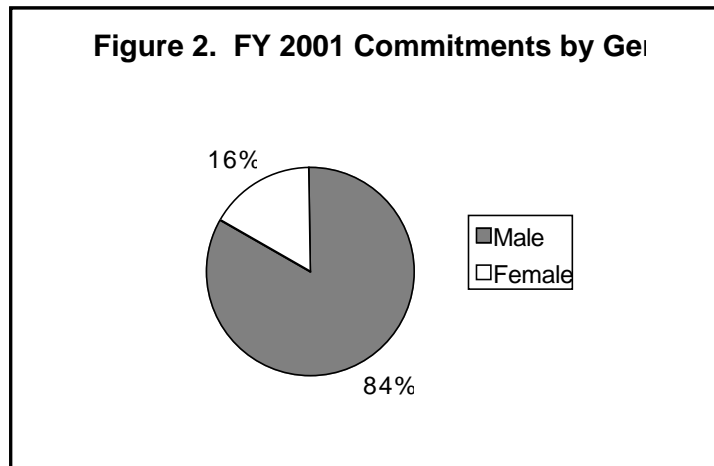
The total number of commitments to DYS per year refers to all *new commitments* plus *recommitments*. These commitments are considered *custody referrals* as DYS is given legal and physical custody of a youth within its system. DYS also receives referrals from outside agencies such as the juvenile courts and the Division of Family Services. These youth are considered *non-custody referrals* and are not formally committed to the custody of DYS. Non-custody referrals may receive services in the community care setting, but cannot be placed in residential care. During FY 2001, a total of 1,250 youth were committed to DYS. This number represents a less than one percent decrease in total commitments from FY 2000. In fact, the DYS commitment rate has remained relatively constant over the past five fiscal years (see Figure 1).



NOTE: Dual jurisdiction cases, in which youthful offenders are certified and simultaneously receive an adult and juvenile disposition in a court of general jurisdiction, are not included in the overall data in this report.

Commitments by Gender

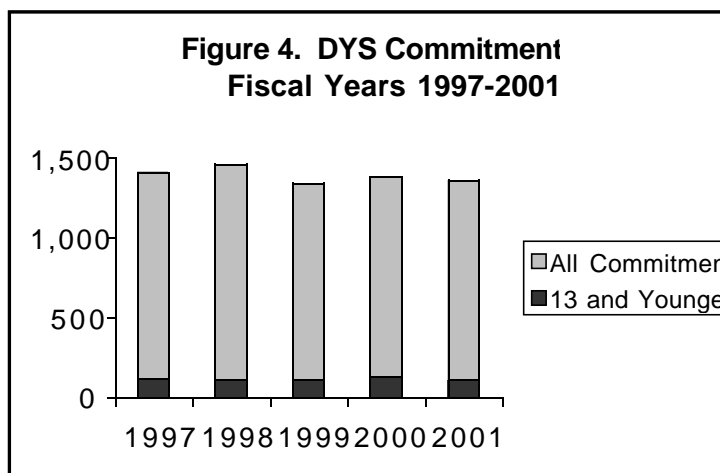
A total of 1,044 males accounted for 84 percent of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2001. Relative to their male counterparts, females accounted for a small (16%) percentage of the total commitments, with 206 females ordered into DYS custody (Figure 2). Despite the relatively smaller number of female commitments to DYS, this population remains a challenge given the limited resources available. This representation of male and female offenders has remained a relatively consistent and stable trend over the past five fiscal years, with a slight increase in the proportion of female commitments (Figure 3).



Commitments by Age

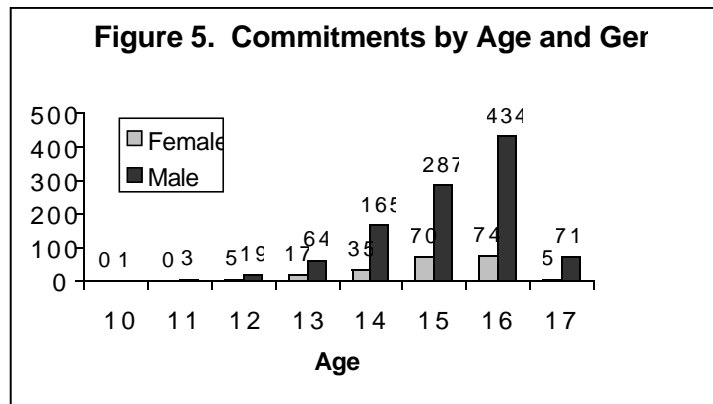
The largest percentage of youth (85%) committed to DYS during FY 2001 were between the ages of 14 and 16 years (Table 1). Only nine percent of the committed youth were 13 years of age or younger. Although the lowest threshold age for commitments to DYS was eliminated by the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995, there has been no subsequent substantial increase in the commitment of young offenders to DYS (Figure 4).

Table 1. Commitments by Age and Gender			
Age	Male	Female	Total
10	1	0	1
11	3	0	3
12	19	5	24
13	64	17	81
14	165	35	200
15	287	70	357
16	434	74	508
17	71	5	76
Total	1,044	206	1,250



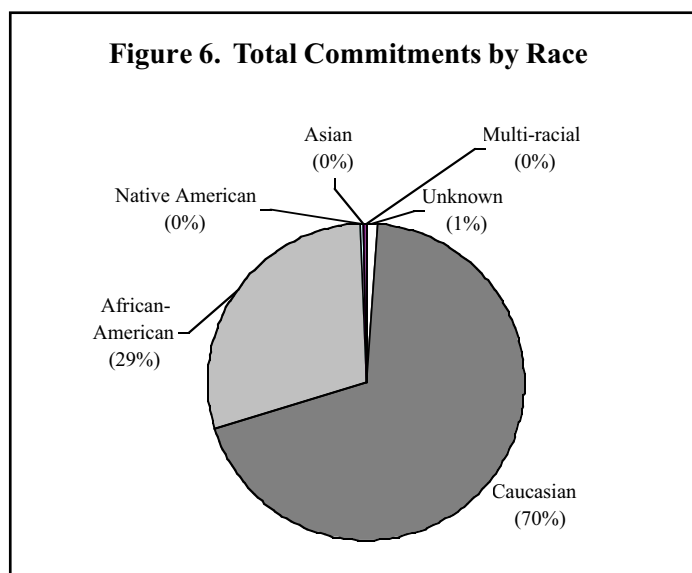
Commitments by Age (Continued)

As depicted in Figure 5, the numbers of youth committed to DYS during FY 2001 for both males and females increased incrementally from age 12 until peaking at age 16, with a sharp decline in commitments of youth over 16 years of age.



Commitments by Race and Gender

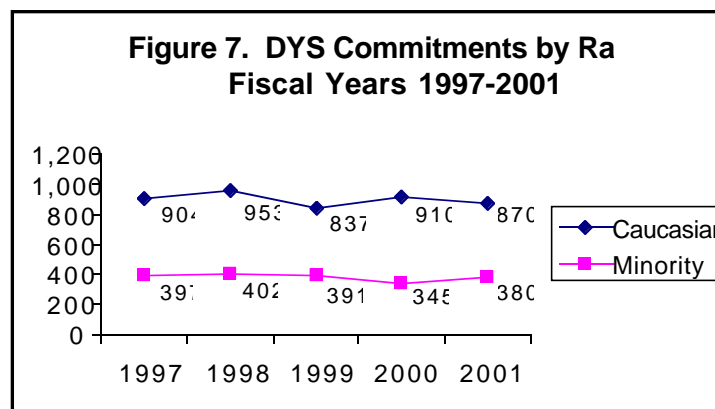
During FY 2001, Caucasian youth accounted for the majority (70%) of commitments to DYS (Figure 6). When further examining race by gender, Caucasian males accounted for well over half (58%) of the total commitments. African-American males were the next largest group of commitments, representing 24 percent. As noted previously, females have consistently represented a relatively small percentage of commitments to DYS, with minority females accounting for five percent of all youth committed to the agency during FY 2001.



Commitments by Race and Gender (Continued)

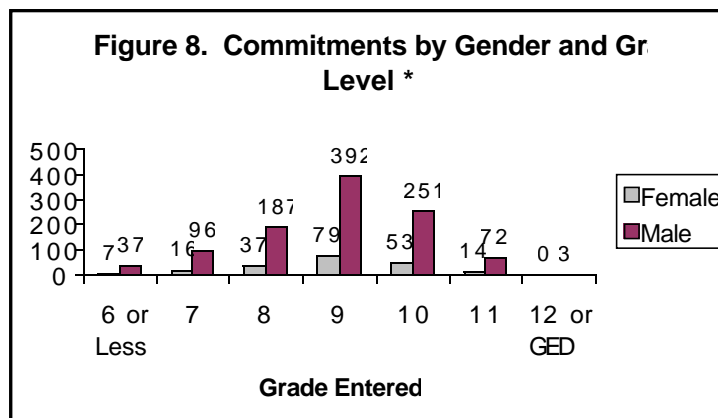
As previously noted, the absolute numbers of minority youth entering or re-entering DYS custody during FY 2001 represented a significantly smaller percentage of the overall commitments in comparison to Caucasian youth. However, relative to the overall youth population in the state of Missouri, a disproportionate number of minority youths entered the DYS system during FY 2001. More specifically, while minority youth constituted only 18 percent of the Missouri population of individuals between 10 and 17 years of age (based on July 1, 2001 estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau to the Missouri Office of Administration), minorities accounted for 30 percent of DYS commitments.

When examining these trends over the past five fiscal years, minority commitments to DYS have generally remained stable. With the exception of a 12 percent decrease from 1998 to 1999, the proportion of Caucasian youth ordered into DYS has been relatively consistent during the same five-year period as well (Figure 7).



Commitments by Grade Level

Forty-four youth, or about four percent of all commitments in FY 2001, had entered the sixth grade or less upon entering the DYS system. The majority of students (80%) had entered the eighth, ninth or tenth grade. Three students, all male, had begun the twelfth grade or were working toward the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) (Figure 8).

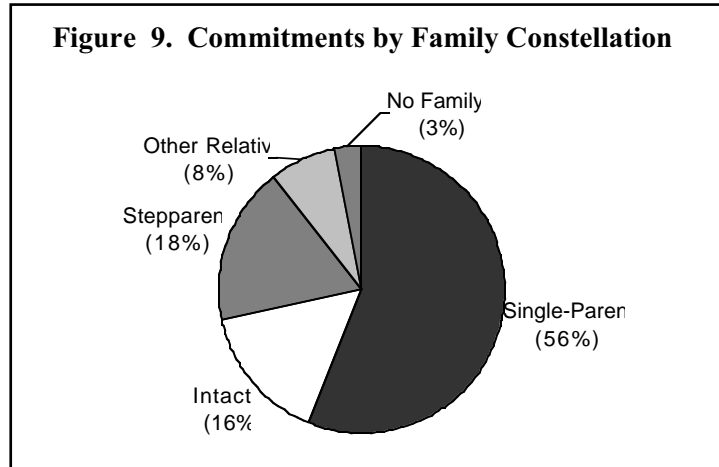


It is generally assumed that a student will complete his or her high school education within four years, around the age of 18. Most DYS youth committed in FY 2001 were found to be about one year behind this schedule.

* Information on Grade Level was missing for six youth.

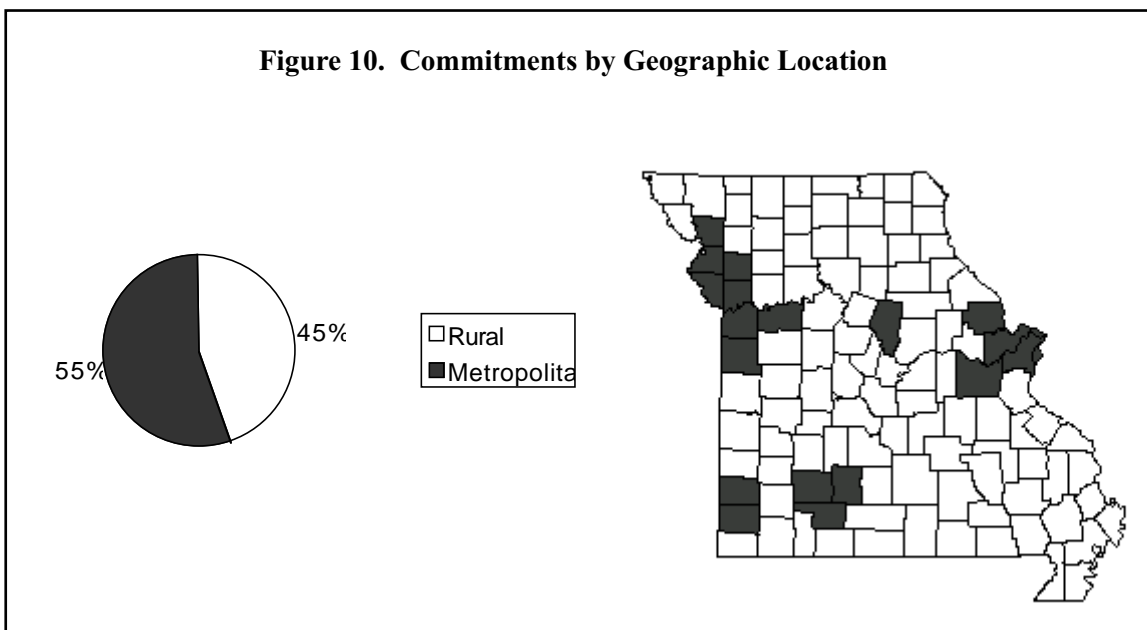
Commitments by Family Constellation

As seen in Figure 9, over half (56%) of the youth committed to DYS in FY 2001 came from single-parent homes. Conversely, only 16 percent of the youth resided in intact homes where both biological or adoptive parents were present.



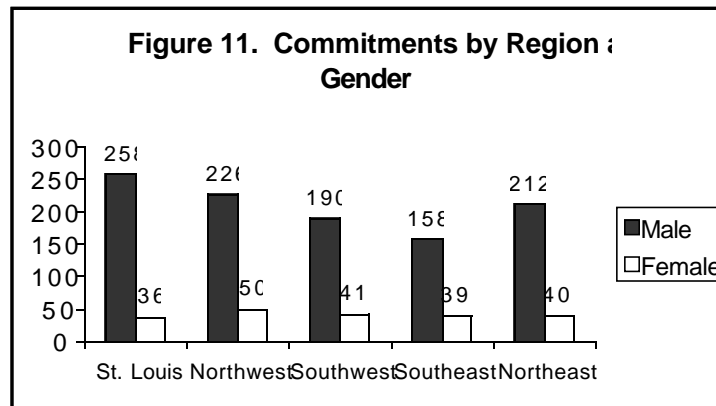
Metropolitan versus Rural Commitments

When contrasting originating residences of the youth committed to DYS, there were only slightly more youth committed from metropolitan areas than from rural locations during FY 2001 (Figure 10). Those areas defined by the division as metropolitan include St. Louis City and the counties of Andrew, Boone, Buchanan, Cass, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Lincoln, Newton, Platte, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Webster.



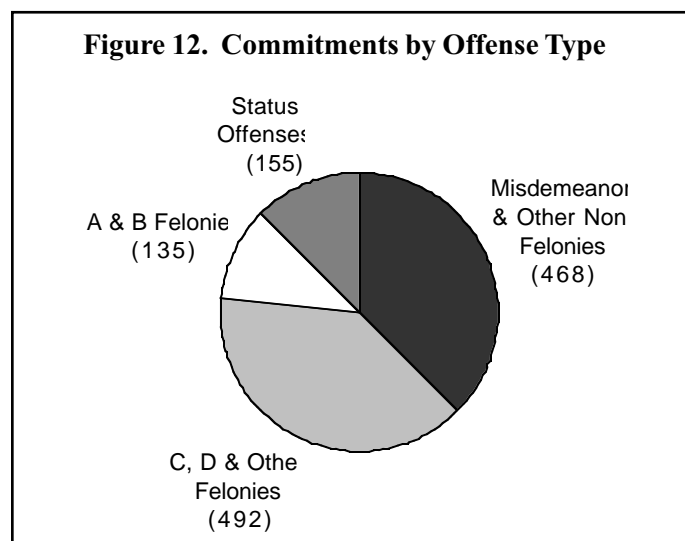
Commitments by Region

The largest proportion (24%) of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2001 occurred in the St. Louis region, which received 294 youths. Conversely, the 197 youths committed in the Southeast region accounted for only 16 percent of the total DYS commitments (Figure 11). In each of the five regions, males represented the majority of the commitments, ranging from 80 percent of males committed in the Southeast region to 88 percent in the St. Louis region.



Commitments by Offense Type and Gender

Youth were most likely to be committed to DYS for adjudications involving class C, D, or unspecified felonies (i.e., “Other Felonies”), representing 39 percent of the total commitments. Included in this category are property offenses, drug crimes, and theft. Thirty-seven percent of the youth were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felony offenses, which include offenses such as probation violations and escapes from custody. Youth commitments for the most serious crimes, A and B felonies, represented 11 percent of the total DYS commitments for FY 2001. Youth adjudicated for status offenses such as truancy and curfew violations accounted for 12 percent of the youth entering DYS custody (Figure 12).



Commitments by Offense Type and Gender (Continued)

When comparing offense types by gender, males tended to be placed into DYS custody for more serious offenses than females (Figure 13). More specifically, 12 percent of the male offenders were committed for A & B felonies and 42 percent were committed for "Other Felonies." Of all females committed to DYS, only five percent were adjudicated for A & B felonies and 25 percent for "Other Felonies." As seen in Figure 14, relative to males, females committed to DYS accounted for larger percentages of status offenses (22% female versus 10% male) and misdemeanors (47% female versus 36% male).

Figure 13. Offense Type--Male Commitments

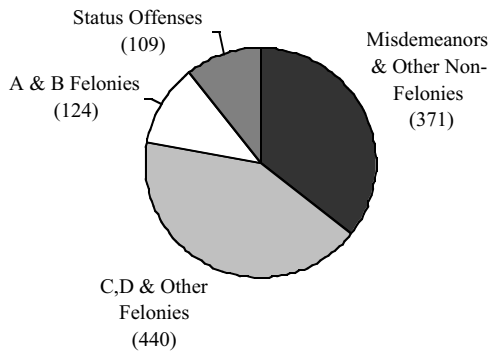
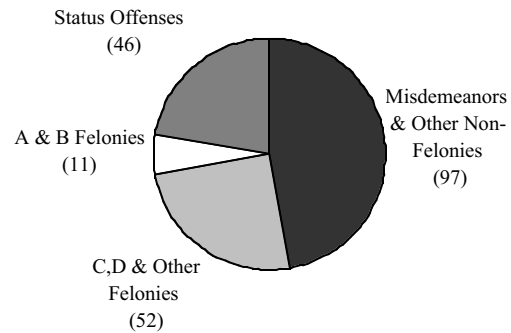


Figure 14. Offense Type--Female Commitments



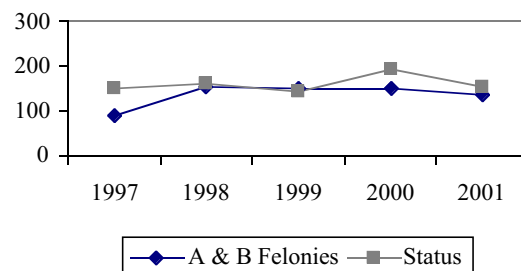
Commitment Trends for Offense Type

Between FY 2000 and FY 2001 there was a slight decrease in overall commitments to DYS. In addition, increases in misdemeanor and other non-felony crimes were observed (Table 2). Five-year trends suggest a slight overall increase in commitments to DYS for the most serious felonies (A & B) and also an increase in youth entering DYS custody for status offenses and misdemeanors (Figure 15).

Table 2. Commitments by Offense Type: FY 2000 and FY 2001

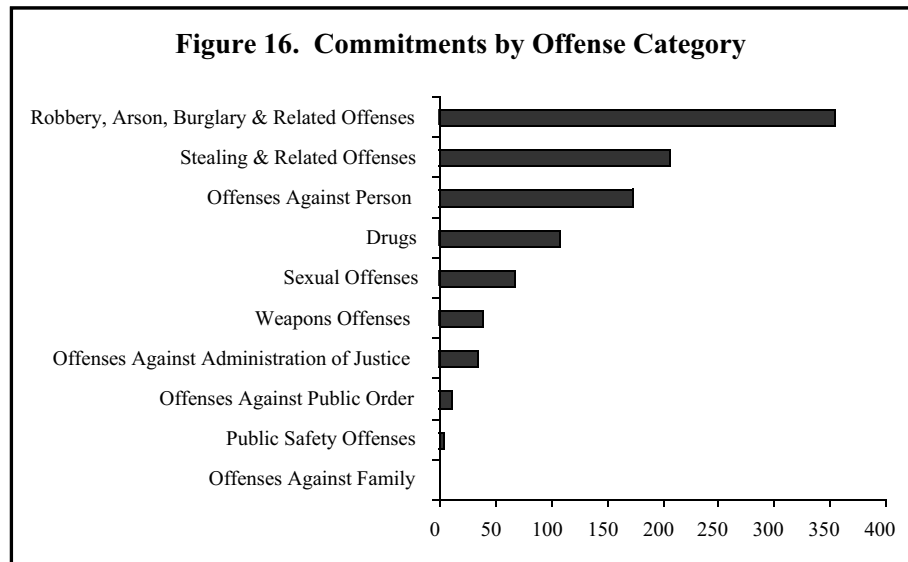
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>
A & B Felonies	150	135	-10%
C, D & Other Felonies	505	492	-3%
Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies	408	468	+15%
Status Offenses	192	155	-19%

Figure 15. Five-Year Trend: Serious Felonies and Status Offenses

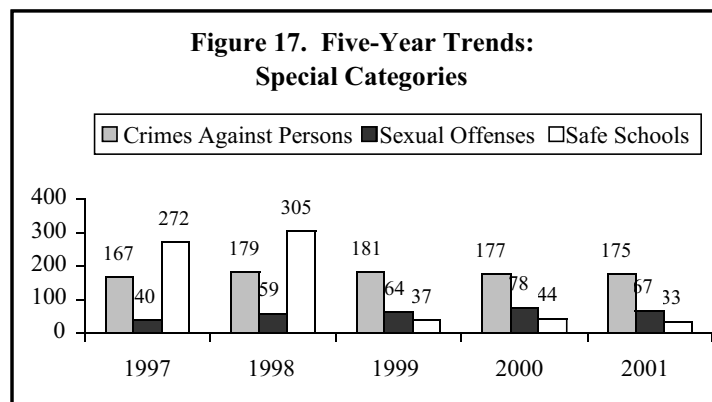


Commitment Trends for Offense Type (Continued)

A closer examination of the specific crimes for which youth were committed to DYS in FY 2001 revealed that robbery, arson, burglary, and related offenses were the most common offenses. Commitments for offenses against the family occurred with the least frequency (Figure 16).



With the increased attention to serious and violent juvenile crime in recent years, certain types of offenses are the subject of more intense scrutiny and interest. In Missouri, legislation such as the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995 and the Safe Schools Act in 1996 targeted a variety of these offenses, such as crimes against persons, sexual offenses, and other violent crimes. Figure 17 reflects the current FY 2001 statistics and five-year trends for DYS commitments in these special categories following the passage of the Juvenile Crime Bill and Safe Schools Act. It is important to note that the offense categories are not mutually exclusive as some crimes may be statutorily defined and included in more than one of the categories. For complete listings of the specific crimes in each of these categories, the reader is referred to Chapters 160, 565, and 566 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.



Commitment Trends for Offense Type (Continued)

As noted previously, the commitment and demographic data contained in this FY 2001 report excludes the data for youthful offenders sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction statute that was a part of the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995. For informational purposes, in FY 2001, eight youthful offenders (six male, two female) were sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction provision and subsequently received by DYS.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES

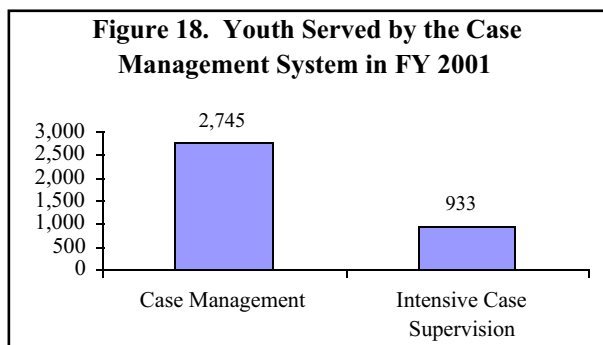
Case Management System

Over the past several years, DYS has developed and refined its case management system in order to enhance assessment, treatment planning, and the coordination and monitoring of services for each youth and family. Case managers, or service coordinators, are the primary link between DYS, the youth and family, and the local juvenile or family court. Service coordinators are responsible for ensuring adherence to court orders, appropriate supervision, and that expectations such as attending work, school, treatment, and community service are met. To increase availability to clients and communities, service coordinators are strategically placed in geographical locations that are in close proximity to communities they serve. As such, frequent contact, resource development, civic involvement, and community interaction are more readily achieved.

Service coordinators perform comprehensive risk and needs assessments which lead to the development of individualized treatment plans for each youth committed to DYS. These risk and needs assessments have been revised and formalized over the past few years. In order to more effectively screen DYS youth for mental health needs, service coordinators began to utilize the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2) during FY 2001.

The Intensive Case Supervision program is an important component of the overall DYS case management system. Through this program, social service aides, known as “trackers,” maintain consistent and frequent contact with DYS youth in aftercare or community care. Employed under the direction of the Service Coordinator, trackers serve in a variety of capacities that enhance supervision, monitoring, and supportive functions. Beyond the clear benefits to the youth as a result of the frequent and consistent contact, attention, guidance and mentoring, the trackers are a cost-effective means to enhance supervision of the youth while reducing demands on service coordinators’ caseloads.

In FY 2001, a total of 2,745 youth received case management services within DYS. Additionally, as seen in Figure 18, 933 youth in the custody of DYS were served by the Intensive Case Supervision program.



Residential Facilities

Within the division there exists a continuum of residential facilities, including community-based, intermediate, and secure care programs. Regardless of the security level, there is an overall emphasis on meeting the individualized psychosocial, educational, vocational, and medical needs of the youth in a dignified, structured, supportive, and therapeutic environment. Youth learn to recognize the various factors associated with their unhealthy decisions and to identify and practice appropriate and effective ways of meeting their needs while respecting the rights of others. Common treatment targets include communication and social skills development, problem solving, conflict resolution, substance abuse prevention, healthy relationships, esteem enhancement, and victim empathy enhancement. Educational achievement and vocational skills are emphasized as well.

In FY 2001, DYS operated a total of 31 residential facilities, with a total of 716 beds. This equated to the provision of residential treatment services to a total of 1,999 youth in DYS custody during the fiscal year. Budgeted bed space allocations as well as utilization statistics for each of the residential facilities for FY 2001 are included in Appendix C.

Day Treatment

Day treatment programs within DYS are primarily designed to divert lower-risk youth from residential placement, although these programs also provide an effective transitional service for youth re-entering the community following release from residential care. The day treatment programs allow for youth to receive community-based, structured, alternative educational programming. In addition to academic and vocational instruction, the day treatment programs incorporate psychoeducational groups and other treatment interventions. The non-traditional hours of operation for the day treatment programs, which extend into the evenings and weekends, allow for “day treatment plus” activities which include community service projects, family therapy, individual counseling, GED skill enrichment, substance abuse prevention, life skills, tutoring, and mentoring services.

During FY 2001, 729 youth were served through DYS day treatment programs.

Community Care Services

Community care is a network of interacting programs and services that offer assistance and supervision to both committed and non-committed DYS youths. Direct placement into community care provides an alternative to residential care. Community care services are also offered to committed youths after release from a residential facility. These services work to reduce or eliminate factors that may have contributed to past offenses committed by the youth. See Table 3 for types of community care services offered by DYS.

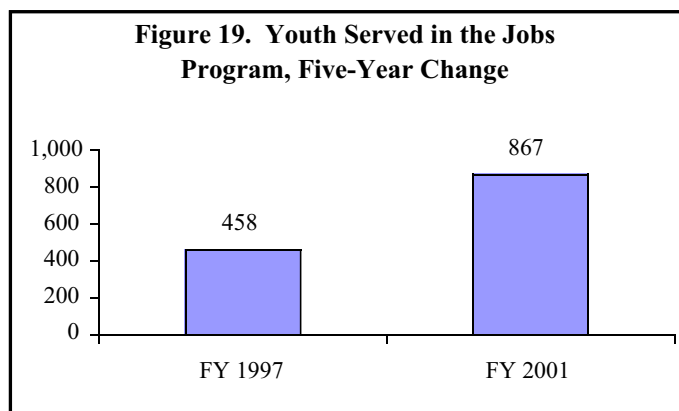
Table 3. Types of Community Care Services

Community Reparation	Independent Living
Contractual Care	Individual Counseling
Day Treatment	Intensive Case Supervision
Education	Job Placement
Family Preservation	Mentor Services
Family Therapy--DYS	Proctor Care
Family Therapy--Purchased	Shelter--Emergency
Foster Care	Shelter--Temporary
Group Counseling	

Jobs Program

Efforts to provide youth with vocational programming resulted in development of what is referred to as the DYS Jobs Program, which was included as a promising program or policy initiative in a report by the National Youth Employment Coalition to the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 2000. This program allows Division youth to gain employment skills and receive minimum wage compensation through a contractual agreement between the Division of Youth Services and the Division of Workforce Development. In addition to job skills learned, wages earned from the Jobs Program enable youth to make restitution payments and contributions to the Crime Victims' Compensation fund.

In FY 2001, a total of 867 youth were served by the Jobs Program. This represents an 89 percent increase over the 458 youth served during FY 1997 (Figure 19).

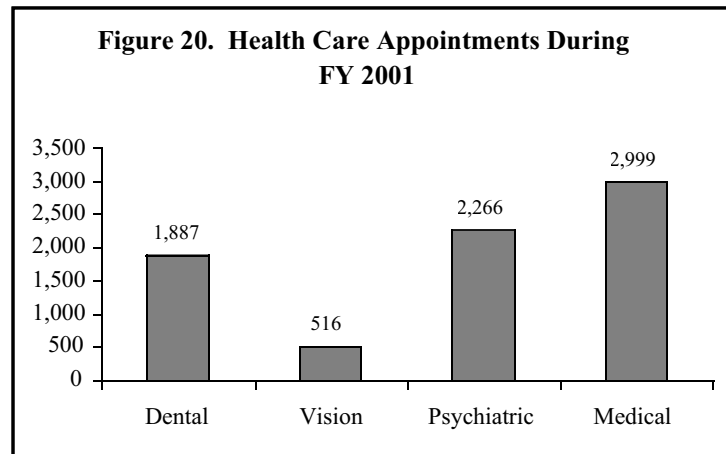


Health Care Services

Part of the needs-based philosophy to which DYS subscribes is the recognition that the medical well-being of youth in its care is a primary concern. Left untended, health care needs severely impair the therapeutic value of the other services offered. In FY 2001, the DYS commitment to meeting the health care needs of the youth was reflected in the formal and complete incorporation of the Healthy Children and Youth (HCY) screen for all youth in DYS residential care. HCY is a comprehensive, primary and preventative health care screening conducted by licensed health care professionals whose focus is to identify not only actual, but also potential needs of the youth committed to DYS custody. In addition to a comprehensive health and developmental assessment, the HCY screen provides for anticipatory guidance, appropriate immunizations, laboratory testing, and hearing, vision, and dental screenings. As a result, a total of 1,072 HCY screenings were conducted on DYS youth in residential programs throughout FY 2001.

Health Care Services (Continued)

As seen in Figure 20, above and beyond the HCY utilization, DYS made significant contributions toward ensuring the provision of comprehensive health care services for the youth committed to its custody. More specifically, during FY 2001 DYS provided for 1,887 dental visits, 516 vision appointments, 2,266 psychiatric appointments, and 2,999 medical appointments for the youth committed to its care and custody.



Juvenile Court Diversion

Implemented in the late 1970s, the Juvenile Court Diversion (JCD) program is designed to encourage the development of prevention services to at-risk youth at the local level while diverting them from commitment to DYS. The initial diversion program was directed at the more rural areas of the state where limited resources hindered the development of such initiatives. In recent years, however, the Juvenile Court Diversion program has been expanded to include more urban or metropolitan areas in these prevention efforts.

Juvenile Court Diversion is a grant-in-aid program in which an annual announcement encourages juvenile and family courts to submit diversionary project proposals for funding consideration. The Division of Youth Services' administrative staff ranks the project requests based on guideline compliance, program feasibility, previous experience with the project, and other relevant factors.

In FY 2001, 44 of the 45 juvenile circuits (98%) were awarded funding from the Juvenile Court Diversion Program. This funding allowed for the provision of diversionary services to a total of 3,866 at-risk youth (89% of the total at-risk youth served) by the local participating juvenile and family courts. Among the prevention programs funded during FY 2001 were projects involving intensive supervision, alternative education services, and counseling services. With respect to the goal of preventing less serious offenders from commitment to DYS, a total of 3,434 youth were diverted at an approximate annual cost of \$1,680 per youth, clearly more cost effective than residential placement (Table 4).

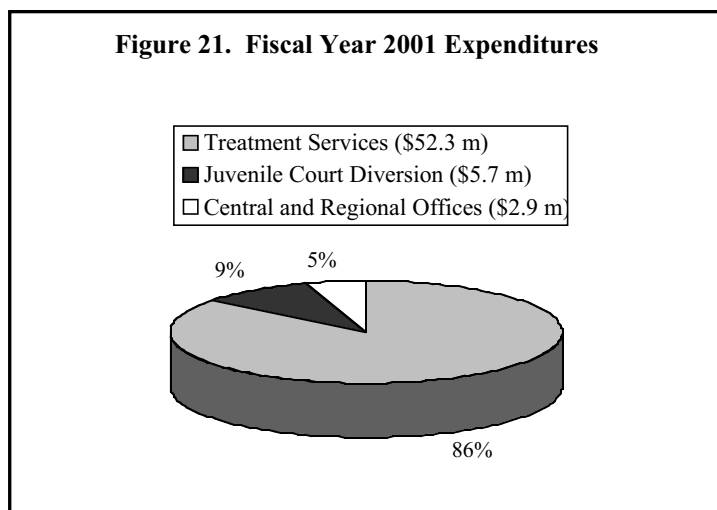
Table 4. Juvenile Court Diversion FY 2001 *		
	Total Youth	Percentage
DYS Commitments	432	11%
At-Risk Youth Diverted	3,434	89%
At-Risk Youth Served	3,866	100%

* **NOTE:** 91 percent of the Juvenile Court Diversion projects reported data for FY 2001. Therefore, numbers are incomplete.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year 2001 Expenditures

In FY 2001, expenditures for DYS totaled 61 million dollars. As seen in Figure 21, the majority of the overall budget was devoted to treatment services, which includes all aspects of treatment, educational, vocational, and other rehabilitative services. Another nine percent of the total DYS budget, or approximately 5.7 million dollars, was directed toward prevention efforts in the form of Juvenile Court Diversion funding to assist the various juvenile and family courts throughout the state. Only five percent of the total budget was utilized for administrative costs in the Central and Regional offices.



Residential Program Costs

Table 5 highlights the operations costs for the continuum of residential programs. As would be expected, the community-based residential facilities are the least costly, with the secure-care programs requiring higher costs. Higher staff-to-youth ratios primarily account for the increased costs associated with increased levels of security.

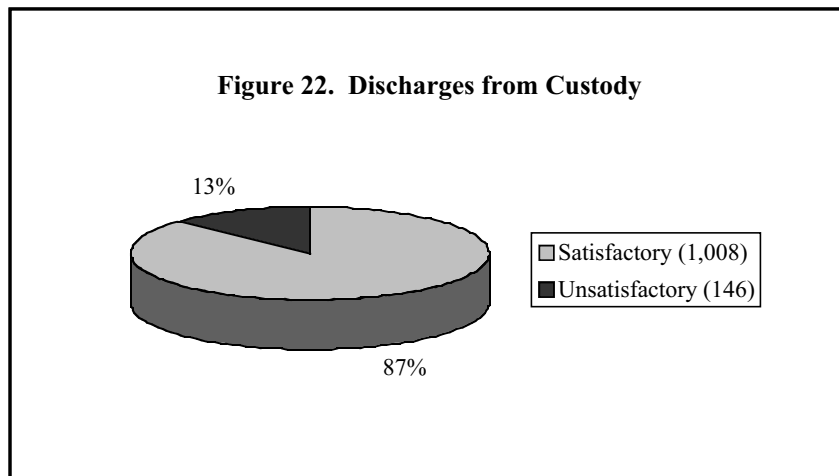
Table 5. Residential Program Costs		
Program	Per Diem	Annual Cost per Bed
Community-Based Programs	\$110.23	\$40,233
Intermediate-Care Programs	\$116.28	\$42,443
Secure-Care Programs	\$149.92	\$54,720

OUTCOMES INDICATORS

A variety of measures illustrate the positive effects of DYS interventions. Included among these indicators are the number of satisfactory discharges, recidivism, change across psychosocial domains, academic achievement, GED attainment, and jobs program success, each of which are described more fully below.

Discharges from DYS Custody

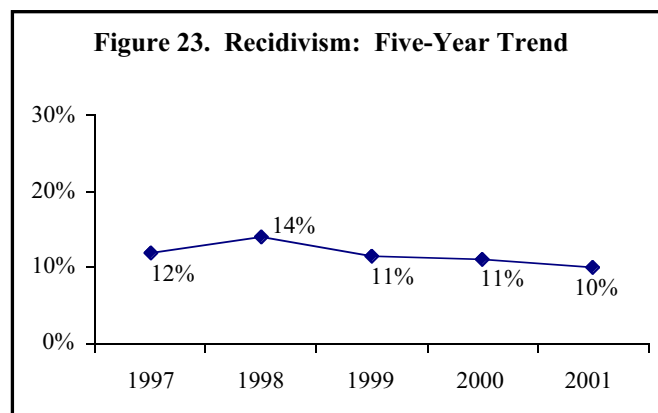
During FY 2001, a total of 1,154 youth were discharged from DYS custody. Of these discharges, 87 percent were categorized as satisfactory, with only 13 percent considered unsatisfactory (Figure 22).



Satisfactory discharges include youth who either successfully complete the aftercare component following residential placement, successfully complete a residential program and are directly discharged, successfully complete community care or aftercare and required no residential placement, or enlist in the military or Job Corps. Unsatisfactory discharges are coded for youth who are involved in further law violations and are subsequently adjudicated while on aftercare or under community care, are involved in further law violations which result in a new commitment to DYS, or abscond from residential placement or aftercare supervision and remain absent for a specified period beyond the minimum discharge date and seventeenth birth date.

Recidivism

The recidivism rate during FY 2001 was 10 percent. For the purposes of this report, recidivism refers to the revocation and recommitment rate. As seen in Figure 23, the recidivism rate over the past five years has consistently remained low and has decreased slightly.



Psychosocial Adjustment

During FY 2001, a review of standardized pre- and post-test results for youth in DYS residential programs indicated that, overall, youth completing pre- and post-testing made positive gains over baseline levels of functioning across a variety of psychosocial domains. Specifically, the statistical analyses revealed significant and positive changes in the following areas: proneness to alcohol and drug-related problems, distress (depressive and anxiety-related symptoms), resistance (defensiveness and uncooperativeness, negative attitude), self-esteem, and stress-coping abilities.

Academic Achievement and GED Success

Youth committed to DYS who completed both pre- and post testing of the Woodcock-Johnson Psycho-Educational Battery-Revised demonstrated significant gains in academic growth during FY 2001. For example, in terms of mathematics achievement, the majority of youth (76%) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers. When examining reading and writing achievement, it was revealed that approximately two-thirds of the DYS youth (65% and 67%, respectively) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers.

In FY 2001, there were 316 attempts at obtaining the GED made by youth in the care and custody of DYS. Of those, 239 were successful, yielding a 76 percent success rate.

Jobs Program Success

Of the 861 youth served by the Jobs Program during FY 2001, the overwhelming majority (811 youth, or 94%) of youth were categorized as successful. For the purpose of this report, success in the Jobs Program refers to maintaining participation consistent with the employing agencies' philosophies, structure, expectations, and requisite level of occupational skill.

In addition, 78 percent of youth committed to DYS were productively involved in education and/or employment at the time of discharge from DYS in FY 2001.

CONCLUSION

The Division of Youth Services' investment in comprehensive, individualized and needs-based services for youth continues to result in large dividends. Ongoing challenges for DYS include the need for enhanced vocational programming, capacity for female offenders, and specialized programming for youth with severe mental health difficulties. Critical system analysis to facilitate improvement remains a priority, reflecting the importance of effectively meeting the needs of the youth committed to its care.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2001

A & B Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel-A	Forcible Rape	1	0	1
	Statutory Rape	5	0	5
	Forcible Sodomy	3	0	3
	Statutory Sodomy - 1st Degree	15	0	15
	Robbery - 1st Degree	16	0	16
	Kidnapping	0	1	1
	Possession of Controlled Substance with Exceptions	3	0	3
	Distributing Controlled Substance Near School	5	0	5
	Drug Trafficking - 1st Degree	2	0	2
	Drug Trafficking - 2nd Degree	2	0	2
Fel-B	Robbery - 2nd Degree	21	3	24
	Assault - 1st Degree	5	1	6
	Assault on Law Enforcement Officer - 2nd Degree	0	1	1
	Burglary - 1st Degree	24	0	24
	Arson - 1st Degree	3	2	5
	Child Molestation - 1st Degree	2	0	2
	Delivery/Possession of Weapon at County Jail	1	0	1
	Possession of Controlled Substance with Exceptions	4	0	4
	Dist/Del/Manf/Produce or Attempt to Dist/Del/Manf/Produce a Controlled Sub.	11	3	14
	Distributing Controlled Substance to a Minor	1	0	1
	Total A & B Felonies	124	11	135

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2001

C,D and Unspecified Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel	Failure to Appear - Felony	1	0	1
	Probation Violation	1	1	2
	Armed Criminal Action	1	0	1
Fel-C	Involuntary Manslaughter	2	0	2
	Statutory Rape - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
	Sexual Assault	6	0	6
	Statutory Sodomy - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
	Deviate Sexual Assault	4	0	4
	Assault - 2nd Degree	20	6	26
	Burglary - 2nd Degree	111	5	116
	Stealing	45	4	49
	Stealing a Motor Vehicle	6	1	7
	Felonious Restraint	2	0	2
	Arson - 2nd Degree	3	2	5
	Forgery	12	4	16
	Sexual Abuse	1	0	1
	Child Molestation - 1st Degree	10	0	10
	Tampering with Service of Utility/Institution - 1st Degree	16	4	20
	Tampering - 1st Degree	50	7	57
	Tampering with Motor Vehicle/Airplane/etc. - 1st Degree	31	7	38
	Receiving Stolen Property - Over \$150	10	1	11
	Abuse of Child	1	0	1
	Unlawful Possession of Concealable Firearm	6	0	6
	Unlawful Possession/Transport/Mfg./Repair/ Sale of Illegal Weapon	2	0	2
	Threatening to Place Bomb At or Near Bus or Terminal	1	1	2
	Possession of Controlled Substance with Exceptions	17	0	17
	Distributing/Delivering <= 5 Grams Marijuana	1	0	1

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2001

C,D and Unspecified Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel-D	Assault While on School Property	9	2	11
	Possession of Burglary Tools	5	0	5
	Knowingly Burning/Exploding	4	0	4
	Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child - 1st Degree	1	0	1
	Tampering with Utility Meter - 2nd Offense - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
	Tampering with Computer Users to Defraud or Obtain Property > \$150	1	0	1
	Property Damage - 1st Degree	21	2	23
	Institutional Vandalism, \$1000-\$5000	1	0	1
	Resisting/Interfering with Arrest for a Felony	0	1	1
	Escape from Commitment	4	2	6
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Confinement	2	0	2
	Unlawful Use of Weapon	23	2	25
	Delivery or Mfg. Imitation Controlled Sub. Appropriate Material <\$150 with Intent to Mfg./Compound/Prod/Prep/Test/Analyze	2	0	2
	Amphetamine or Methamphetamine	1	0	1
	Making a False Bomb Report	1	0	1
	Leaving Scene of Motor Vehicle Accident - Injury, Prop. Damage or 2nd Offense	2	0	2
	Total C, D, and Unspecified Felonies	440	52	492

Status Offenses

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sta	Truancy	24	10	34
	Beyond Parental Control	16	8	24
	Absent from Home	10	12	22
	Behavior Injurious to Self/Others	55	15	70
	Curfew	4	1	5
Total Status Offenses		109	46	155

(Continued, next page)

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2001

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
* ANC	Transfer of Custody	5	0	5
Infraction	Trespassing - 2nd Degree	2	0	2
Ordinance	Miscellaneous Drug Offense	1	0	1
Mis	Failure to Comply with Subpoena or Administrative Proceeding	2	0	2
	Violation of any Law/Provision of the Constitution	1	0	1
	Failure to Appear	4	1	5
	Contempt of Court	0	1	1
	Purchase/Possession of Liquor by Minor	4	1	5
	Possession of Beer by Minor	0	2	2
Mis-A	Assault with Physical Injury - 3rd Degree	27	9	36
	Assault on Law Enforcement Officer - 3rd Degree	5	0	5
	Stealing	91	24	115
	Reckless Burning or Exploding	0	1	1
	Fraudulent Use of a Credit Device	0	1	1
	Sexual Misconduct - 1st Degree	11	0	11
	Sexual Misconduct - 2nd Degree - Prior	1	0	1
	Child Molestation - 2nd Degree - Prior	1	0	1
	Tampering with Utility Meter - 2nd Degree	8	6	14
	Tampering with Property of Another - 2nd Degree	3	0	3
	Tampering with Motor Vehicle, Airplane, etc. - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
	Receiving Stolen Property	5	1	6
	Endangering Welfare of a Child - 2nd Degree	1	0	1
	Resisting/Interfering with Arrest for a Misdemeanor or Resisting by Flight	3	2	5
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Custody	3	1	4
	Probation/Parole Violation	2	1	3
	Unlawful Possession/Transport/Mfg./Repair/ Sale of Illegal Weapon	1	0	1
	Possession of up to 35 Grams Marijuana	42	6	48
	Unlawful Use of Drug Paraphernalia	7	0	7
	Possession of an Imitation Controlled Drug	1	0	1
	Peace Disturbance - 2nd or Subsequent Off.	1	1	2
	Harassment to Frighten or Disturb Another	0	1	1
	Elder Abuse - 3rd Degree	0	1	1
	Animal Abuse	1	0	1
	Leaving Scene of Motor Vehicle Accident	2	0	2
	Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree	0	1	1

(Continued, next page)

* **NOTE:** ANC = Abuse, Neglect and Custody.

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2001

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mis-B	Sexual Misconduct - 2nd Degree	2	0	2
	Property Damage - 2nd Degree	35	10	45
	Trespassing - 1st Degree	5	1	6
	Making False Report	1	0	1
	Interference with Legal Process	12	0	12
	Unlawful Use of Weapon	4	0	4
	Peace Disturbance - 1st Offense	7	2	9
	Induce Symptoms/Inhale Solvents	1	0	1
Mis-C	Assault - 3rd Degree	61	21	82
	Sexual Misconduct - 3rd Degree	2	0	2
	Miscode	1	1	2
Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies		367	96	463

Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2001

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Clark	0	0	0	13	Boone	36	10	46
	Schuyler	0	0	0		Callaway	15	1	16
	Scotland	0	0	0		Subtotal	51	11	62
	Subtotal	0	0	0	14	Howard	2	0	2
2	Adair	3	1	4		Randolph	3	1	4
	Knox	0	0	0		Subtotal	5	1	6
	Lewis	0	0	0	15	Lafayette	2	0	2
	Subtotal	3	1	4		Saline	9	0	9
3	Grundy	1	0	1		Subtotal	11	0	11
	Harrison	2	0	2	16	Jackson	71	20	91
	Mercer	1	0	1		Cass	14	4	18
	Putnam	0	0	0		Johnson	5	1	6
	Subtotal	4	0	4	17	Subtotal	19	5	24
4	Atchison	0	0	0		Cooper	4	0	4
	Gentry	1	0	1		Pettis	13	2	15
	Holt	1	0	1		Subtotal	17	2	19
	Nodaway	1	0	1	19	Cole	12	5	17
	Worth	0	0	0		Franklin	17	2	19
	Subtotal	3	0	3		Gasconade	2	0	2
5	Andrew	4	1	5	20	Osage	1	0	1
	Buchanan	12	0	12		Subtotal	20	2	22
	Subtotal	16	1	17	21	St. Louis County	79	5	84
6	Platte	14	3	17		St. Louis City	98	8	106
	Clay	49	10	59		Jefferson	34	9	43
8	Carroll	9	5	14	24	Madison	4	0	4
	Ray	8	1	9		St. Francois	13	5	18
	Subtotal	17	6	23		Ste. Genevieve	10	5	15
9	Chariton	2	0	2	25	Washington	8	1	9
	Linn	1	1	2		Subtotal	35	11	46
	Sullivan	1	0	1		Maries	0	0	0
	Subtotal	4	1	5	26	Phelps	4	0	4
10	Marion	7	3	10		Pulaski	5	2	7
	Monroe	8	1	9		Texas	7	2	9
	Ralls	1	2	3		Subtotal	16	4	20
	Subtotal	16	6	22	26	Camden	17	4	21
11	St. Charles	45	14	59		Laclede	10	1	11
12	Audrain	6	0	6		Miller	11	0	11
	Montgomery	3	0	3		Moniteau	5	1	6
	Warren	5	0	5		Morgan	/	0	/
	Subtotal	14	0	14		Subtotal	50	6	56

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Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2001

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
27	Bates	4	2	6	39	Barry	7	1	8
	Henry	4	0	4		Lawrence	4	2	6
	St. Clair	1	0	1		Stone	7	1	8
	Subtotal	9	2	11		Subtotal	18	4	22
28	Barton	2	0	2	40	McDonald	3	0	3
	Cedar	5	0	5		Newton	18	2	20
	Dade	0	0	0		Subtotal	21	2	23
	Vernon	8	0	8	41	Macon	6	0	6
	Subtotal	15	0	15		Shelby	4	1	5
29	Jasper	30	14	44		Subtotal	10	1	11
30	Benton	1	0	1	42	Crawford	11	2	13
	Dallas	2	1	3		Dent	1	0	1
	Hickory	1	0	1		Iron	3	0	3
	Polk	9	0	9		Reynolds	0	0	0
	Webster	9	0	9		Wayne	2	0	2
	Subtotal	22	1	23		Subtotal	17	2	19
31	Greene	51	14	65	43	Caldwell	2	0	2
32	Bollinger	2	0	2		Clinton	6	2	8
	Cape Girardeau	22	6	28		Daviess	2	0	2
	Perry	4	0	4		DeKalb	1	1	2
	Subtotal	28	6	34		Livingston	4	0	4
33	Mississippi	15	4	19		Subtotal	15	3	18
	Scott	22	7	29	44	Douglas	3	0	3
	Subtotal	37	11	48		Ozark	0	0	0
34	New Madrid	4	2	6		Wright	2	0	2
	Pemiscot	11	0	11		Subtotal	5	0	5
	Subtotal	15	2	17	45	Lincoln	10	3	13
35	Dunklin	3	1	4		Pike	5	3	8
	Stoddard	1	0	1		Subtotal	15	6	21
	Subtotal	4	1	5		Miscode	1	0	1
36	Butler	3	1	4	TOTAL		1,040	206	*1,246
	Ripley	0	0	0					
	Subtotal	3	1	4					
37	Carter	0	0	0					
	Howell	3	0	3					
	Oregon	0	0	0					
	Shannon	0	1	1					
	Subtotal	3	1	4					
38	Christian	9	3	12					
	Taney	9	1	10					
	Subtotal	18	4	22					

*NOTE: Data is missing for 4 youth.

Appendix C. Facility Utilization: Fiscal Year 2001

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>	<u>Total Exits from Facility in FY 2001</u>	<u>Youth in Facility on 06/30/01</u>	<u>Total Youth Served in FY 2001*</u>
Babler Lodge	20	59	23	82
Bissell Hall	20	31	22	53
Camp Avery	20	36	19	55
Camp Avery 90-Day	10	41	14	55
Community Learning Center	10	30	11	41
Cornerstone	10	19	11	30
Datema House	10	27	12	39
Delmina Woods	10	27	14	41
Delmina Woods Alternative Group	10	13	9	22
Fort Bellefontaine	20	39	25	64
Fulton Treatment Center	33	40	28	68
Gentry Facility	20	35	24	59
Girardot Center for Youth and Families	20	26	23	49
Green Gables	10	73	12	85
Hillsboro	33	45	33	78
Hogan Street	30	48	33	81
Langsford House	10	17	14	31
Lewis and Clark	10	37	13	50
Montgomery Facility	40	37	23	60
Mount Vernon	33	35	33	68
NE Community Treatment Center	10	25	10	35
New Madrid Bend	20	24	24	48
NW Regional Youth Center	30	35	25	60
Rich Hill Facility	24	39	22	61
Riverbend Facility	33	36	32	68
Rosa Parks Center	10	3	10	13
Sears Youth Center	40	47	49	96
Sears 90-Day	10	43	4	47
Sierra Osage	20	28	20	48
Spanish Lake	20	38	23	61
Twin Rivers	20	36	24	60
Watkins Mill	40	74	48	122
Watkins Mill 90-Day	10	28	0	28
Waverly	30	37	44	81
Waverly Semi-Residential	10	9	2	11
Wilson Creek	10	36	13	49
TOTAL	716	1,253	746	1,999

* Total Youth Served equals Total Exits from Facility plus Youth in Facility on 06/30/01.